

App. Serial No 10/566,515
PIIUS030254

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Remarks

Claims 1-21 are currently pending in the patent application. For the reasons and arguments set forth below, Applicant respectfully submits that the claimed invention is allowable over the cited references.

In the instant Office Action dated June 7, 2007 the Examiner notes that no formal claim for priority identifying the International Application and Provisional Application has been established in the record. The instant Office Action indicated the following rejections: claim 20 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; claims 1-7, 11, 13-16 and 19-21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Mitsuhiro *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 5,155,853); claims 8-10 and 17-18 stand rejected under U.S.C. § 103(a) over Mitsuhiro in view of Fujimura (U.S. Patent No. 5,751,988); and claim 12 stands rejected under U.S.C. § 103(a) over Mitsuhiro in view of standard debugging techniques, as evidenced by Hohl *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,035,422).

Applicant traverses the Examiner's assertion that a formal claim to priority has not been established. Accordingly to M.P.E.P. § 1983.03(c), "In order for a national stage application (of international application "X") to obtain benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of a prior U.S. provisional application, the national stage application must comply with the requirements set forth in 37 CFR 1.78(a)(4) through 37 CFR 1.78(a)(6)." In the instant application, Applicant submitted a certified copy of provisional application number 60/490,951, for which receipt thereof indicates that the provisional application met the requirements to be granted a filing date under 35 USC 111. The provisional application names the same inventors as the instant application and the provisional application discloses the named inventors' invention as claimed in at least one claim of the instant application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. Applicant submitted a preliminary amendment dated January 30, 2006, in which the instant application was amended to include a reference to the provisional application in the first few lines of the specification. This amendment was submitted "within the later of four months from the date on which the national stage commenced under 35 U.S.C. 371(b) or (f) in the later-filed international application or sixteen months from the filing date of the prior-filed provisional application" as required by 37 CFR 1.78(a)(5)(ii). Accordingly, Applicant has complied with the requirements set forth in 37 CFR 1.78(a)(4) through 37 CFR 1.78(a)(6). Thus, the instant application is entitled to priority

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to provisional application no. 60/490,951 and Applicant respectfully requests that this priority claim be recognized.

Regarding the Section 112(2) rejection of claim 20, Applicant has amended the claim to clarify that the first and second program streams have stored therein instruction data. Thus, Applicant requests that the 112(2) rejection of claim 20 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Section 102(b) rejection of claims 1-7, 11, 13-16 and 19-21 cannot stand because the cited portions of the Mitsuhiro reference do not correspond to the claimed invention. For example, the claimed invention is directed to a plurality of register bank blocks that are used as special function registers during the execution of logical or arithmetic operations. An object of certain embodiments of Applicant's invention is to facilitate the execution of an interrupting program stream without storing and restoring interrupted program stream critical data (*see, e.g.*, Paragraph 0005), whereas the cited portions of Mitsuhiro teach storing and restoring critical data in response to interrupt requests. The cited portions of the Mitsuhiro reference teach that, in response to an interrupt signal, CPU 16 operates to save the contents of PC 18 and PSW 20 in the selected register bank (*i.e.*, register banks 1, 2 and 3 of data memory 36). *See, e.g.*, Figures 1 and 2; Col. 6:3-12. The register banks taught by Mitsuhiro are used to store data while interrupt requests are processed by the CPU 16. Mitsuhiro's register banks are not used as special function registers by CPU 16 during the execution of logical or arithmetic operations as in the claimed invention.

Moreover, special function registers, as known to those of skill in the art and as consistent with Applicant's Specification, are accessed by a processor as if they were internal memory. *See, e.g.*, U.S. Patent No. 5,734,857 in the Summary of the Invention and the attached printout from

http://www.hobbyprojects.com/8051_tutorial/special_function_registers.html.

Mitsuhiro's allegedly corresponding memory 36 is used to temporarily store a copy of data from program status word 20 and program counter 18. The temporarily stored data is then restored to PSW 20 and PC 18 rather than accessed as internal memory.

Therefore, Applicant requests that the Section 102(b) rejection of claims 1-7, 11, 13-16 and 19-21 be withdrawn.

Applicant respectfully submits that the Section 103(a) rejections of claims 8-10, 12 and 17-18 cannot stand because the cited portions of the Mitsuhiro reference do not

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correspond to claims 1 and 13 as discussed above. In at least this regard, the rejections of claims 8-10 and 12 are improper because these claims depend from claim 1 and the rejections of claims 17-18 are improper because these claims depend from claim 13. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the Section 103(a) rejections of claims 8-10, 12 and 17-18 be withdrawn

In view of the remarks above, Applicant believes that each of the rejections has been overcome and the application is in condition for allowance. Should there be any remaining issues that could be readily addressed over the telephone, the Examiner is asked to contact the agent overseeing the application file, Peter Zawilski, of NXP Corporation at (408) 474-9063 (or the undersigned).

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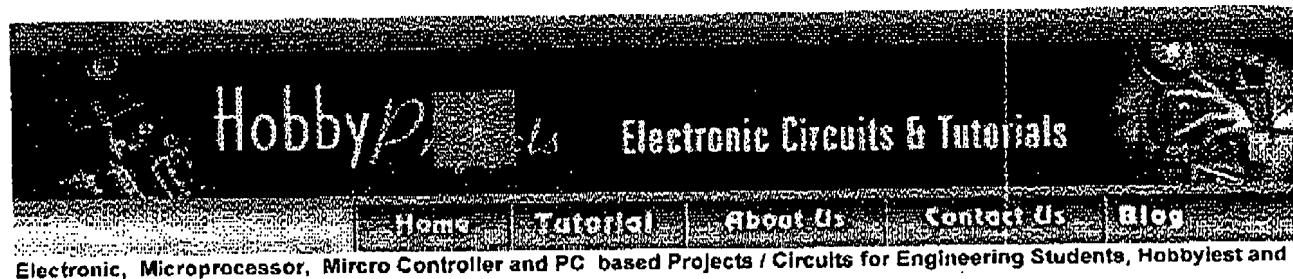
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Introduction

Chapter 1 Types of Memory

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8051 - Special Function Registers

What Are SFRs?

The 8051 is a flexible microcontroller with a relatively large number of modes of operations. Your program may inspect and/or change the operating mode of the 8051 by manipulating the values of the 8051's Special Function Registers (SFRs).

SFRs are accessed as if they were normal Internal RAM. The only difference is that Internal RAM is from address 00h through 7Fh whereas SFR registers exist in the address range of 80h through FFh.

Each SFR has an address (80h through FFh) and a name. The following chart provides a graphical presentation of the 8051's SFRs, their names, and their address.

80	ACC	87
81		8F
82	PSW	97
83		9F
84		A7
85		AF
86		B7
87		BF
88		C7
89		CF
8A		D7
8B		DF
8C		E7
8D		EF
8E		F7
8F		FF

Blue background are I/O port SFRs
Yellow background are control SFRs
Green background are other SFRs

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As you can see, although the address range of 80h through FFh offer 128 possible addresses, there are only 21 SFRs in a standard 8051. All other addresses in the SFR range (80h through FFh) are considered invalid. Writing to or reading from these registers may produce undefined values or behavior.

Programming Tip: It is recommended that you not read or write to SFR addresses that have not been assigned to an SFR. Doing so may provoke undefined behavior and may cause your program to be incompatible with other 8051-derivatives that use the given SFR for some other purpose.

SFR Types

As mentioned in the chart itself, the SFRs that have a blue background are SFRs related to the I/O ports. The 8051 has four I/O ports of 8 bits, for a total of 32 I/O lines. Whether a given I/O line is high or low and the value read from the line are controlled by the SFRs in green.

The SFRs with yellow backgrounds are SFRs which in some way control the operation or the configuration of some aspect of the 8051. For example, **TCON** controls the timers, **SCON** controls the serial port.

The remaining SFRs, with green backgrounds, are "other SFRs." These SFRs can be thought of as auxiliary SFRs in the sense that they don't directly configure the 8051 but obviously the 8051 cannot operate without them. For example, once the serial port has been configured using **SCON**, the program may read or write to the serial port using the **SBUF** register.

Programming Tip: The SFRs whose names appear in red in the chart above are SFRs that may be accessed via bit operations (i.e., using the **SETB** and **CLR** instructions). The other SFRs cannot be accessed using bit operations. As you can see, all SFRs that whose addresses are divisible by 8 can be accessed with bit operations.

SFR Descriptions

This section will endeavor to quickly overview each of the standard SFRs found in the above SFR chart map. It is not the intention of this section to fully explain the functionality of each SFR--this information will be covered in separate chapters of the tutorial. This section is to just give you a general idea of what each SFR does.

P0 (Port 0, Address 80h, Bit-Addressable): This is input/output port 0. Each bit of this SFR corresponds to one of the pins on the microcontroller. For example, bit 0 of port 0 is pin P0.0, bit 7 is pin P0.7. Writing a value of 1 to a bit of this SFR will send a high level on the corresponding I/O pin whereas a value of 0 will bring it to a low level.

Programming Tip: While the 8051 has four I/O port (P0, P1, P2, and P3), if your hardware uses external RAM or external code memory (i.e., your program is stored in an external ROM or EPROM chip or if you are using external RAM chips) you may not use P0 or P2. This is because the 8051 uses ports P0 and P2 to address the external memory. Thus if you are using external RAM or code memory you may only use ports P1 and P3 for your own use.

SP (Stack Pointer, Address 81h): This is the stack pointer of the microcontroller. This SFR indicates where the next value to be taken from the stack will be read from in Internal RAM. If you push a value onto the stack, the value will be written to the address of SP + 1. That is to say, if SP holds the value

07h, a PUSH instruction will push the value onto the stack at address 08h. This SFR is modified by all instructions which modify the stack, such as PUSH, POP, LCALL, RET, RETI, and whenever interrupts are provoked by the microcontroller.

Programming Tip: The SP SFR, on startup, is initialized to 07h. This means the stack will start at 08h and start expanding upward in internal RAM. Since alternate register banks 1, 2, and 3 as well as the user bit variables occupy internal RAM from addresses 08h through 2Fh, it is necessary to initialize SP in your program to some other value if you will be using the alternate register banks and/or bit memory. It's not a bad idea to initialize SP to 2Fh as the first instruction of every one of your programs unless you are 100% sure you will not be using the register banks and bit variables.

DPL/DPH (Data Pointer Low/High, Addresses 82h/83h): The SFRs DPL and DPH work together to represent a 16-bit value called the *Data Pointer*. The data pointer is used in operations regarding external RAM and some instructions involving code memory. Since it is an unsigned two-byte integer value, it can represent values from 0000h to FFFFh (0 through 65,535 decimal).

Programming Tip: DPTR is really DPH and DPL taken together as a 16-bit value. In reality, you almost always have to deal with DPTR one byte at a time. For example, to push DPTR onto the stack you must first push DPL and then DPH. You can't simply push DPTR onto the stack. Additionally, there is an instruction to "increment DPTR." When you execute this instruction, the two bytes are operated upon as a 16-bit value. However, there is no instruction that decrements DPTR. If you wish to decrement the value of DPTR, you must write your own code to do so.

PCON (Power Control, Addresses 87h): The Power Control SFR is used to control the 8051's power control modes. Certain operation modes of the 8051 allow the 8051 to go into a type of "sleep" mode which requires much less power. These modes of operation are controlled through PCON. Additionally, one of the bits in PCON is used to double the effective baud rate of the 8051's serial port.

TCON (Timer Control, Addresses 88h, Bit-Addressable): The Timer Control SFR is used to configure and modify the way in which the 8051's two timers operate. This SFR controls whether each of the two timers is running or stopped and contains a flag to indicate that each timer has overflowed. Additionally, some non-timer related bits are located in the TCON SFR. These bits are used to configure the way in which the external interrupts are activated and also contain the external interrupt flags which are set when an external interrupt has occurred.

TMOD (Timer Mode, Addresses 89h): The Timer Mode SFR is used to configure the mode of operation of each of the two timers. Using this SFR your program may configure each timer to be a 16-bit timer, an 8-bit autoreload timer, a 13-bit timer, or two separate timers. Additionally, you may configure the timers to only count when an external pin is activated or to count "events" that are indicated on an external pin.

TLO/TH0 (Timer 0 Low/High, Addresses 8Ah/8Ch): These two SFRs, taken together, represent timer 0. Their exact behavior depends on how the timer is configured in the TMOD SFR; however, these timers always count up. What is configurable is how and when they increment in value.

TL1/TH1 (Timer 1 Low/High, Addresses 8Bh/8Dh): These two SFRs, taken together, represent timer 1. Their exact behavior depends on how the timer is configured in the TMOD SFR; however, these timers always count up. What is

configurable is how and when they increment in value.

P1 (Port 1, Address 90h, Bit-Addressable): This is input/output port 1. Each bit of this SFR corresponds to one of the pins on the microcontroller. For example, bit 0 of port 1 is pin P1.0, bit 7 is pin P1.7. Writing a value of 1 to a bit of this SFR will send a high level on the corresponding I/O pin whereas a value of 0 will bring it to a low level.

SCON (Serial Control, Addresses 98h, Bit-Addressable): The Serial Control SFR is used to configure the behavior of the 8051's on-board serial port. This SFR controls the baud rate of the serial port, whether the serial port is activated to receive data, and also contains flags that are set when a byte is successfully sent or received.

Programming Tip: To use the 8051's on-board serial port, it is generally necessary to initialize the following SFRs: SCON, TCON, and TMOD. This is because SCON controls the serial port. However, in most cases the program will wish to use one of the timers to establish the serial port's baud rate. In this case, it is necessary to configure timer 1 by initializing TCON and TMOD.

SBUF (Serial Control, Addresses 99h): The Serial Buffer SFR is used to send and receive data via the on-board serial port. Any value written to SBUF will be sent out the serial port's TXD pin. Likewise, any value which the 8051 receives via the serial port's RXD pin will be delivered to the user program via SBUF. In other words, SBUF serves as the output port when written to and as an input port when read from.

P2 (Port 2, Address A0h, Bit-Addressable): This is input/output port 2. Each bit of this SFR corresponds to one of the pins on the microcontroller. For example, bit 0 of port 2 is pin P2.0, bit 7 is pin P2.7. Writing a value of 1 to a bit of this SFR will send a high level on the corresponding I/O pin whereas a value of 0 will bring it to a low level.

Programming Tip: While the 8051 has four I/O port (P0, P1, P2, and P3), if your hardware uses external RAM or external code memory (i.e., your program is stored in an external ROM or EPROM chip or if you are using external RAM chips) you may not use P0 or P2. This is because the 8051 uses ports P0 and P2 to address the external memory. Thus if you are using external RAM or code memory you may only use ports P1 and P3 for your own use.

IE (Interrupt Enable, Addresses A8h): The Interrupt Enable SFR is used to enable and disable specific interrupts. The low 7 bits of the SFR are used to enable/disable the specific interrupts, whereas the highest bit is used to enable or disable ALL interrupts. Thus, if the high bit of IE is 0 all interrupts are disabled regardless of whether an individual interrupt is enabled by setting a lower bit.

P3 (Port 3, Address B0h, Bit-Addressable): This is input/output port 3. Each bit of this SFR corresponds to one of the pins on the microcontroller. For example, bit 0 of port 3 is pin P3.0, bit 7 is pin P3.7. Writing a value of 1 to a bit of this SFR will send a high level on the corresponding I/O pin whereas a value of 0 will bring it to a low level.

IP (Interrupt Priority, Addresses B8h, Bit-Addressable): The Interrupt Priority SFR is used to specify the relative priority of each interrupt. On the 8051, an interrupt may either be of low (0) priority or high (1) priority. An interrupt may only interrupt interrupts of lower priority. For example, if we configure the 8051

so that all interrupts are of low priority except the serial interrupt, the serial interrupt will always be able to interrupt the system, even if another interrupt is currently executing. However, if a serial interrupt is executing no other interrupt will be able to interrupt the serial interrupt routine since the serial interrupt routine has the highest priority.

PSW (Program Status Word, Addresses D0h, Bit-Addressable): The Program Status Word is used to store a number of important bits that are set and cleared by 8051 instructions. The PSW SFR contains the carry flag, the auxiliary carry flag, the overflow flag, and the parity flag. Additionally, the PSW register contains the register bank select flags which are used to select which of the "R" register banks are currently selected.

Programming Tip: If you write an interrupt handler routine, it is a very good idea to *always* save the PSW SFR on the stack and restore it when your interrupt is complete. Many 8051 instructions modify the bits of PSW. If your interrupt routine does not guarantee that PSW is the same upon exit as it was upon entry, your program is bound to behave rather erratically and unpredictably--and it will be tricky to debug since the behavior will tend not to make any sense.

ACC (Accumulator, Addresses E0h, Bit-Addressable): The Accumulator is one of the most-used SFRs on the 8051 since it is involved in so many instructions. The Accumulator resides as an SFR at E0h, which means the instruction **MOV A,#20h** is really the same as **MOV E0h,#20h**. However, it is a good idea to use the first method since it only requires two bytes whereas the second option requires three bytes.

B (B Register, Addresses F0h, Bit-Addressable): The "B" register is used in two instructions: the multiply and divide operations. The B register is also commonly used by programmers as an auxiliary register to temporarily store values.

Other SFRs

The chart above is a summary of all the SFRs that exist in a standard 8051. All derivative microcontrollers of the 8051 must support these basic SFRs in order to maintain compatibility with the underlying MCS51 standard.

A common practice when semiconductor firms wish to develop a new 8051 derivative is to add additional SFRs to support new functions that exist in the new chip.

For example, the Dallas Semiconductor DS80C320 is upwards compatible with the 8051. This means that any program that runs on a standard 8051 should run without modification on the DS80C320. This means that all the SFRs defined above also apply to the Dallas component.

However, since the DS80C320 provides many new features that the standard 8051 does not, there must be some way to control and configure these new features. This is accomplished by adding additional SFRs to those listed here. For example, since the DS80C320 supports two serial ports (as opposed to just one on the 8051), the SFRs SBUF2 and SCON2 have been added. In addition to all the SFRs listed above, the DS80C320 also recognizes these two new SFRs as valid and uses their values to determine the mode of operation of the secondary serial port. Obviously, these new SFRs have been assigned to SFR addresses that were unused in the original 8051. In this manner, new 8051 derivative chips may be developed which will run existing 8051 programs.

Programming Tip: If you write a program that utilizes new SFRs that are specific to a given derivative chip and not included in the above SFR list, your program will not run properly on a standard 8051 where that SFR does not exist. Thus, only use non-standard SFRs if you are sure that your program will only have to run on that specific microcontroller. Likewise, if you write code that uses non-standard SFRs and subsequently share it with a third-party, be sure to let that party know that your code is using non-standard SFRs to save them the headache of realizing that due to strange behavior at run-time.

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